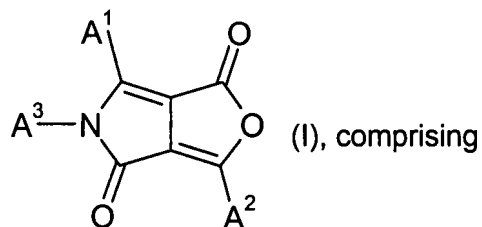
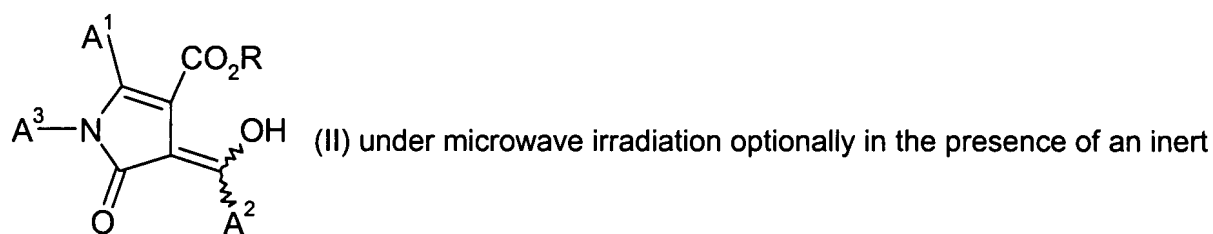


In the claims:

1. (previously presented) A process for the preparation of fuopyrroles of the general formula



(a) heating a compound of the formula



solvent,

wherein A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkynyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkenyl, aryl or heteroaryl,

A<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, cyanomethyl, Ar<sup>3</sup>, -CR<sup>30</sup>R<sup>31</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar<sup>3</sup> or Y-R<sup>32</sup>, wherein R<sup>30</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> independently of each other stand for hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, or phenyl which can be substituted up to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl,

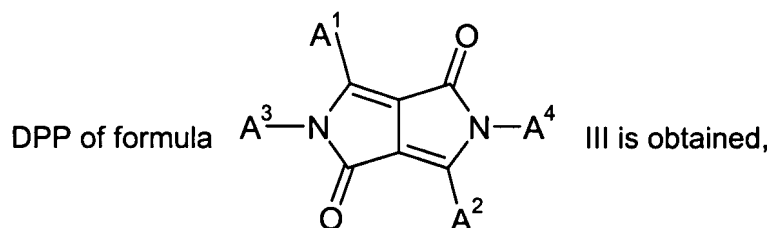
Ar<sup>3</sup> stands for aryl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkenyl or heteroaryl, which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl, which can be substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy one to three times, and m stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, in which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, or halogen,

Y is -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- and

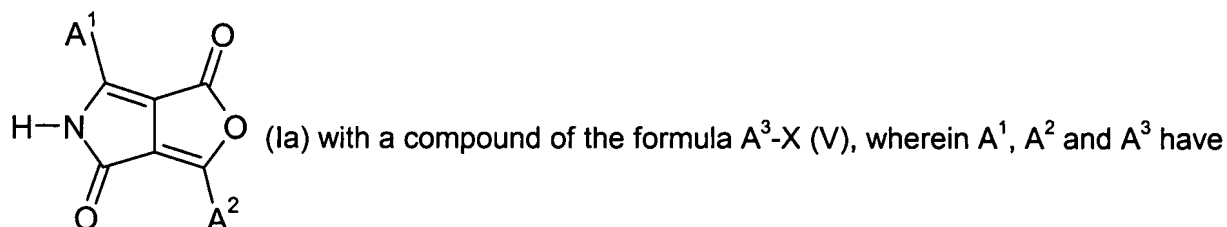
R<sup>32</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, Ar<sup>3</sup>, or aralkyl.

2. **(previously presented)** The process according to claim 1, comprising in addition reacting a compound of formula I with a primary amine of the formula  $A^4-NH_2$  (IV), wherein a



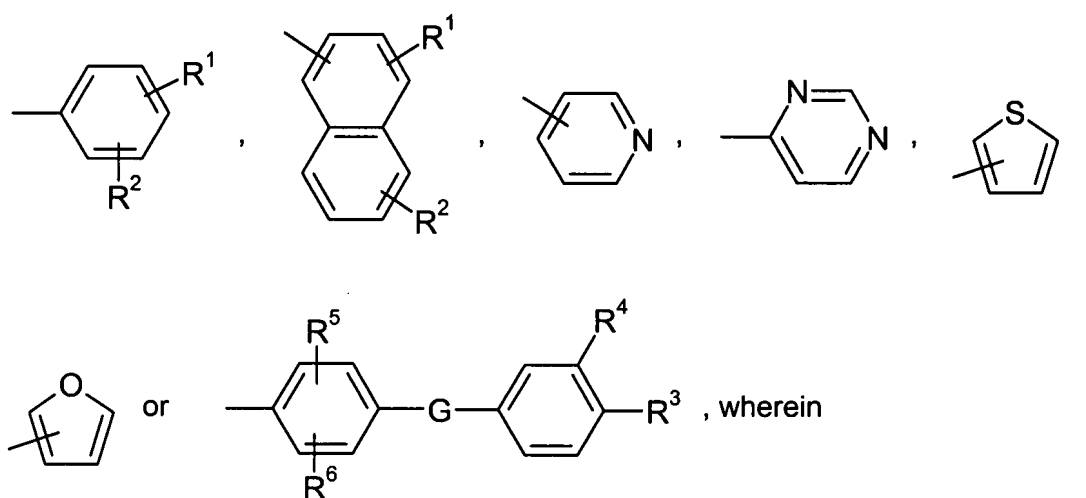
wherein  $A^4$  is  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkyl or  $Ar^3$ , wherein  $Ar^3$ ,  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  are defined as in claim 1.

3. **(original)** The process according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula I, wherein  $A^3$  is different from a hydrogen atom, is obtained by reacting a compound of the formula

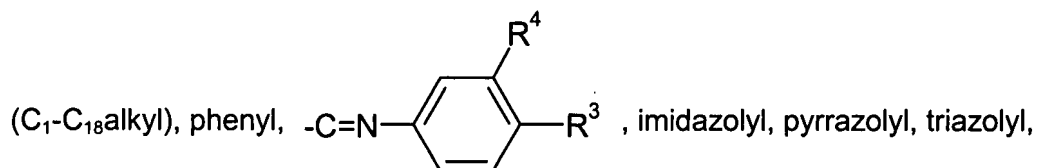


the meanings as given in claim 1 and X is a leaving group.

4. **(previously presented)** The process according to claim 1, wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are radicals of the formula



$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylmercapto,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl, -CN, - $NO_2$ , trifluoromethyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl, -C=N-

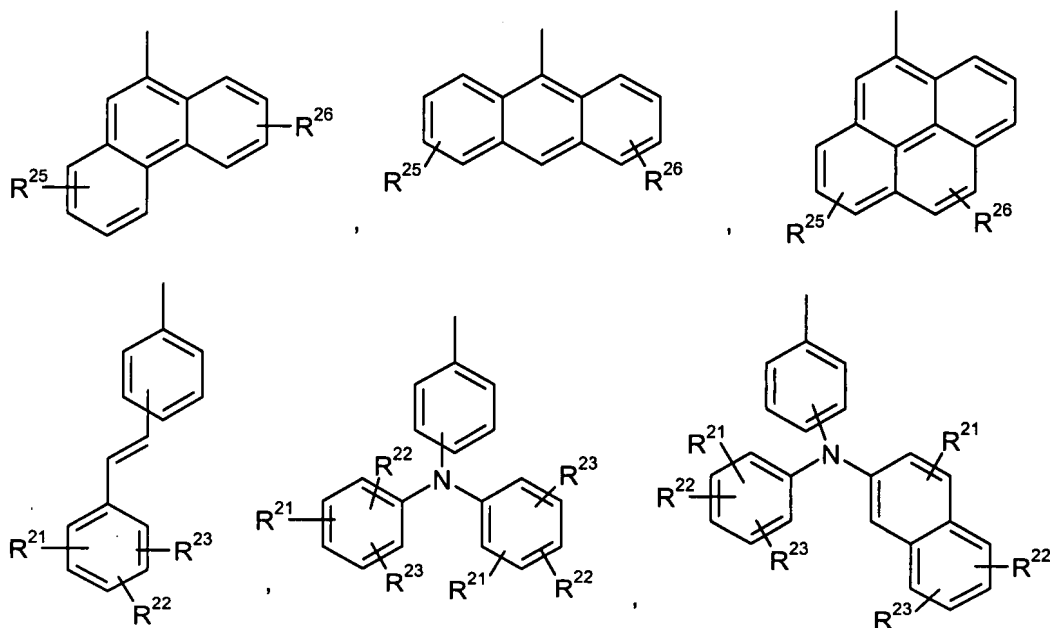


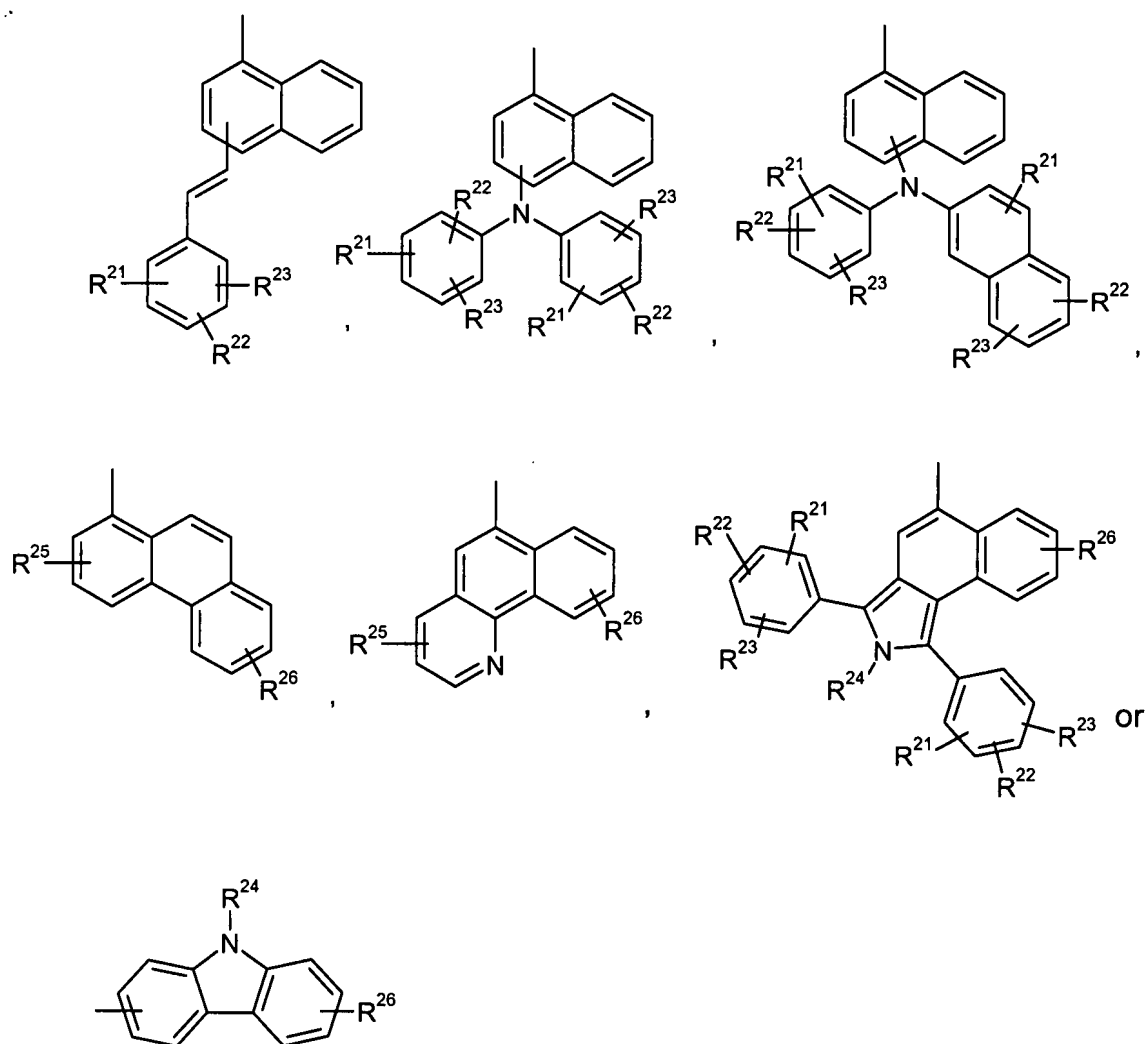
piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl, -CONX<sup>5</sup>X<sup>6</sup>, -C(O)OX<sup>7</sup> or -SO<sub>2</sub>X<sup>9</sup>; wherein X<sup>5</sup> and X<sup>6</sup> are hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl, X<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl, X<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{5-10}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ -aralkyl,  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl or -NX<sup>10</sup>X<sup>11</sup>, wherein X<sup>10</sup> and X<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, linear or branched  $C_{1-10}$ -alkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ -aralkyl or  $C_{6-10}$ -aryl,

G is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-, -CONH- or -NR<sup>7</sup>-,

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy or -CN,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, and  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl;

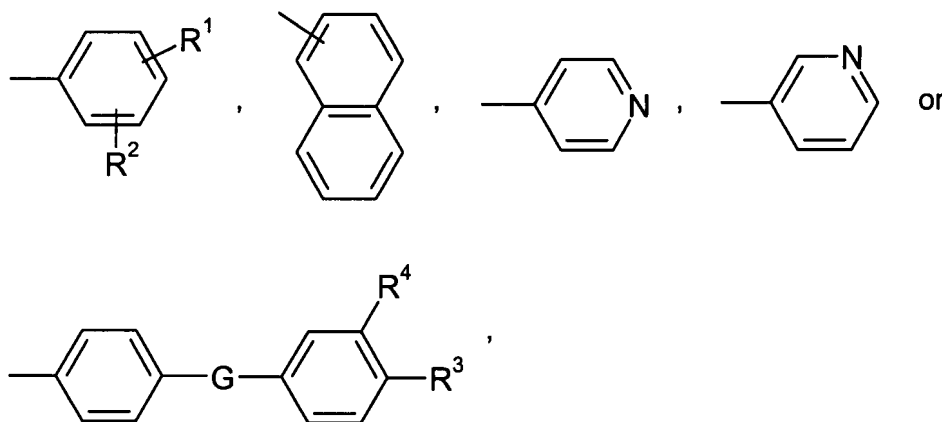
or A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula





wherein R<sup>21</sup>, R<sup>22</sup>, R<sup>23</sup>, R<sup>25</sup> and R<sup>26</sup> are independently of each other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkylthio, halogen, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, a cyano group, an aldehyde group, a ketone group, a carboxyl group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, an amino group, a nitro group, a silyl group or a siloxanyl group and R<sup>24</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl group.

5. (original) The process according to claim 4, wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are radicals of the formula



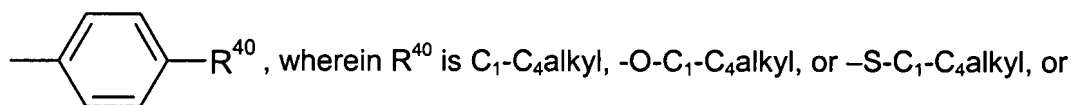
wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, chloro, bromo,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylamino, phenyl or CN,

G is  $-O-$ ,  $-NR^7-$ ,  $-N=N-$  or  $-SO_2-$ ,

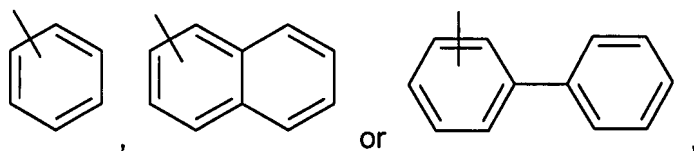
$R^3$  and  $R^4$  are hydrogen, and

$R^7$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

6. (previously presented) The process according to claim 4 or 5, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $Y-R^{32}$  wherein Y is  $-C(O)-$  and  $R^{32}$  is

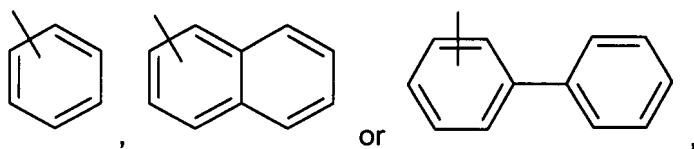


$-(CH_2)_m-Ar$  wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula



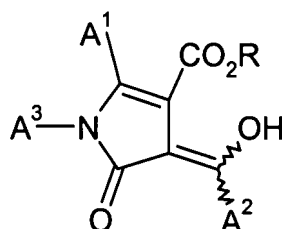
which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

7. (previously presented) The process according to claim 4, wherein  $A^4$  is



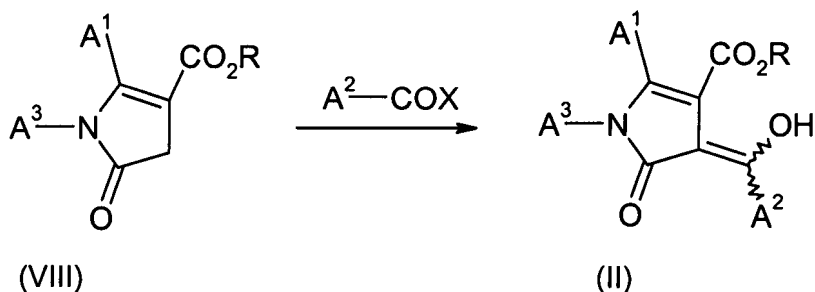
which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

8. **(previously presented)** The process according to claim 1, wherein the starting compound of formula (II)



(II)

is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (VIII) with an acyl halide  $A^2-COX$ :

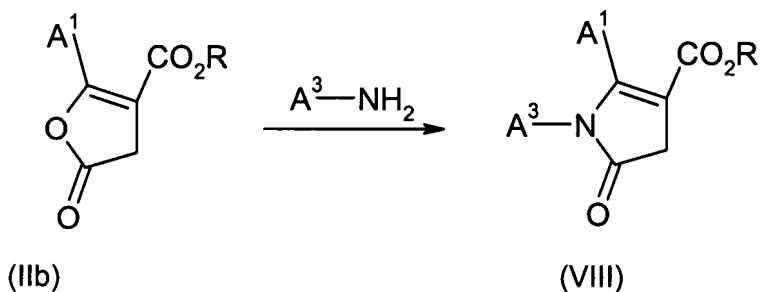


(VIII)

(II)

wherein R,  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  have the same meaning as given in claim 1,  $A^3$  is aryl, and X is halogen.

9. **(original):** The process according to claim 8, wherein the compound of formula (VIII) is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (IIb) with an amine  $A^3-NH_2$ :



(IIb)

(VIII)

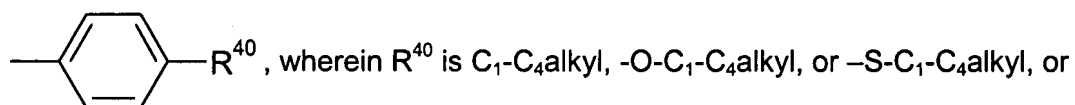
wherein R and  $A^1$  have the same meaning as given in claim 1 and  $A^3$  is aryl

10. **(previously presented)** The process according to claim 8, wherein  $A^2-COX$  is benzoyl chloride and  $A^3-NH_2$  is aniline.

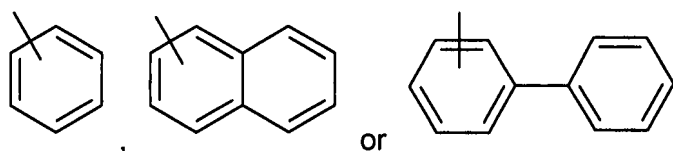
11-12 **(canceled)**

13. **(previously presented)** A process according to claim 1, wherein R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, or halogen.

14. **(previously presented)** A process according to claim 5, wherein A<sup>3</sup> is cyanomethyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, Y-R<sup>32</sup> wherein Y is -C(O)- and R<sup>32</sup> is



-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula



which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.